

sheet is housed at NY and comes from the Torrey herbarium. It was never annotated by Engelmann.

The name *Q. hypoleuca* Engelm. was a later homonym at the time of publication, and was renamed *Q. hypoleucoides* by Camus.

I thank Donald J. Pinkava and two anonymous reviewers for helpful comments.

(Received 2 Sept 1991; revision accepted 19 Dec 1991.)

LEPYRODICLIS HOLOSTEIOIDES (CARYOPHYLLACEAE), "NEW" TO NORTH AMERICA.—Richard K. Rabeler, University of Michigan Herbarium, North University Bldg., Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1057 and Richard R. Old, Department of Plant, Soil, and Entomological Sciences, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83843.

During a conversation with Francis E. Northam of the University of Idaho concerning *Apera* in Michigan, the senior author mentioned his interests in weedy Caryophyllaceae. Northam asked if he was familiar with *Lepyroclis*; it was an agricultural weed in his area. Rabeler said he was and that he thought it had been reported elsewhere in North America. Further investigation revealed the latter statement incorrect.

The genus *Lepyroclis* includes three annual species native to southwestern and central Asia. Although the plants resemble some species of *Stellaria*, the presence of but two styles, two entire capsule valves, and (usually) apically-notched petals allies *Lepyroclis* with *Minuartia* (McNeill, Notes from the Royal Botanical Gardens, Edinburgh 24:79–155, 1962).

Lepyroclis holosteoides (C. Meyer) Fenzl ex Fisch. & C. Meyer (Fig. 1) (*lepyroclis* or *pashenick*) is a large, often sprawling, annual. Since it was first found in 1959 by Lambert C. Erickson "10 miles S of Lewiston" [Nez Perce Co.], Idaho (seed collection, idps), *L. holosteoides* has become a serious problem in green pea and wheat fields in Nez Perce County, Idaho, and Whitman County, Washington; "it climbs up and spreads as a canopy over the top of wheat" (Roché et al., Pacific Northwest Extension Publication PNW-349, 1990). It is classified as a "Class B noxious weed" in Washington, requiring officials to take actions aimed at restraining its further advance (Roché et al., Pacific Northwest Extension Publication PNW-349, 1990). This is not altogether unexpected since it is a weedy species in its native environs: found "commonly among crops, . . . surroundings of villages, wasteland, vegetable gardens" in the Caucasus region of the USSR (Gorshkova in Komarov and S[c]h[c]hkin, Flora of the USSR, 6:368–369, 1936 [1970]); "widely distributed and common as a field weed" in Pakistan (Ghazanafar in Nasir and Ali, Flora of Pakistan, 175:18–20, 1986).

The following collections of *Lepyroclis holosteoides* are known (herbarium abbreviations follow Holmgren et al. [Index Herbariorum, part I, 8th ed., 1990] except for idps = University of Idaho Plant Science Department, Moscow, and wsda = Washington State Department of Agriculture, Pullman).

IDAHO. Nez Perce Co.: Disturbed steppe, slope in Coyote Gulch, ca. 1.75 mi N of Clearwater River, 10 mi E of Lewiston, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 16, T36N, R4W, May 1985, *R. R. Old s.n.* (NY); Coyote Canyon, 20 May 1986, *R. R. Old s.n.* (ID, idps, MICH, RM, WS, wsda). WASHINGTON, Whitman Co.: roadside gravel, Union Flat Creek, 2 mi E of Uniontown, Sec. 9, T12N, R46E, 29 May 1991, *Northam 91-3* (ID, idps, MICH, RM, WSU).

In spite of the above-mentioned agricultural awareness, it appears that *Lepyroclis holosteoides* has escaped attention in the North American botanical literature. Regional floras that have appeared since 1959 (Hitchcock and Cronquist, Vascular Plants of the Pacific Northwest, Part 2, 1964; Hitchcock and Cronquist, Flora of the Pacific Northwest, 1973; St. John, Flora of Southeastern Washington and of Adjacent Idaho,

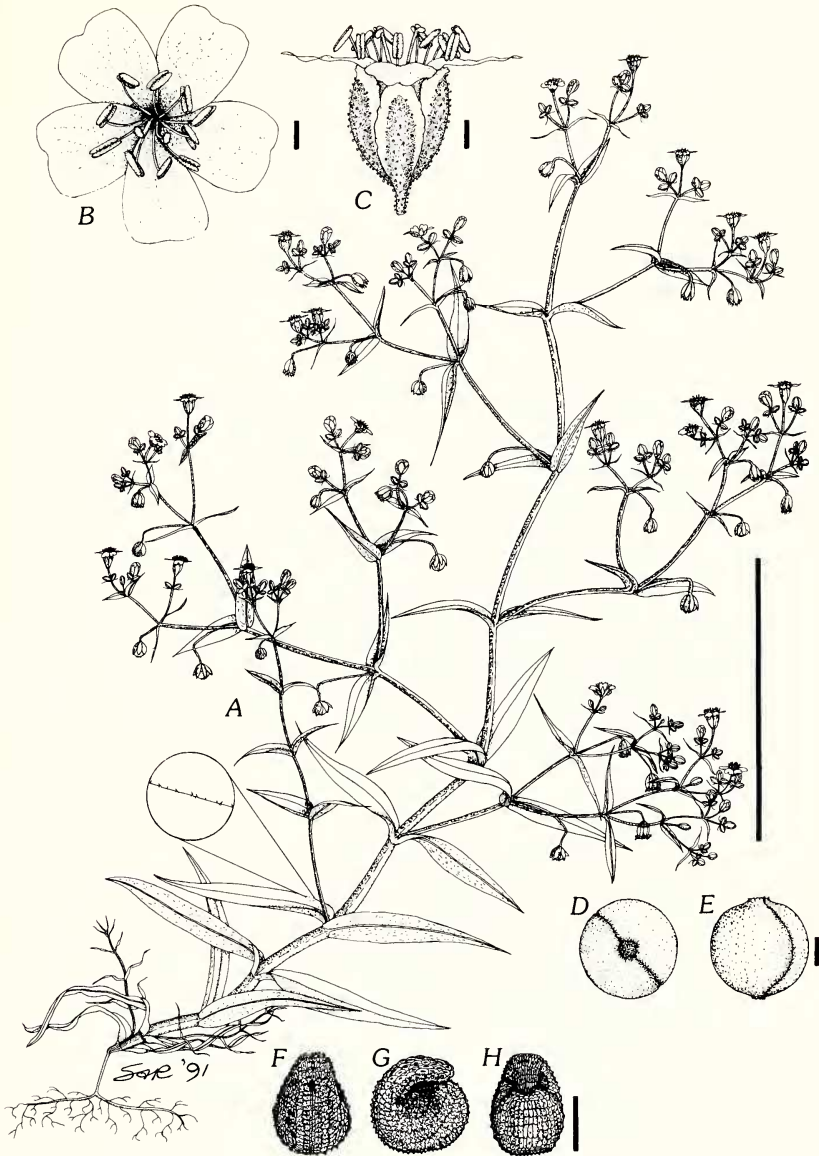


FIG. 1. *Lepyrodictis holosteoides*, drawn from *Old s.n.*, 20 May 1986 (MICH). A. Habit. B. Top view of flower. C. Side view of flower. D. Top view of fruit. E. Side view of fruit. F. Marginal face of seed. G. Lateral view of seed. H. Hilar face of fruit. Bars equal 10 cm for A, 1 mm for B-H.

1963) make no mention of it. Nor do the two recent national checklists (Rice et al., National List of Scientific Plant Names, 1982; Kartesz and Kartesz, A Synonymized Checklist of the Vascular Flora of the United States, Canada, and Greenland, 1980).

Although all reports thus far are from, or adjacent to, agricultural fields, its annual

habit and weedy tendency suggests that *L. holosteoides* should be expected in disturbed areas of the Palouse Country and possibly elsewhere in the Pacific Northwest.

We thank Pat Holmgren for the loan of the NY specimen and Francis Northam for his collection from Whitman Co., Washington. Susan Reznicek prepared the illustration.

(Received 2 Sept 1991; revision accepted 4 Dec 1991.)

NOTEWORTHY COLLECTIONS

MONTANA

CLAYTONIA ARENICOLA Henderson (PORTULACACEAE).—Sanders Co., Cascade Creek [no other data available], *Lesica 4808* (MONTU). Siegel Creek E of Hwy. 46 [no other data available], *Lesica 1401* (MONTU). During the course of monographic studies of *Claytonia* in collaboration with K. L. Chambers (Oregon State University) I found these collections as two misidentified sheets at MONTU which constitute noteworthy collections of a species not known in the flora of Montana.

Previous knowledge. Not previously known from the State of Montana. The occurrence of *C. arenicola* in the Kootenai Region of western Montana is a significant range extension of the species which was known previously from bluffs, terraces and woods around Spokane, Washington (e.g., *Piper 2290*, NY, ORE, US, WS) and from the Snake and Clearwater River Canyons of Idaho, Oregon and Washington (e.g., *Constance et al. 992*, MONTU, NY, OSC, UC, US, WS, and *Baker 6591*, (ID, NY, WTU). Federal and State land managers and the Montana Natural Heritage Program might consider the special status listing of this species in Montana.

—JOHN M. MILLER, BioSystems Analysis, Inc., 303 Potrero Street, Suite 29-203, Santa Cruz, CA 95060.

OREGON

CENTAUREA VIRGATA Lam. subsp. *SQUARROSA* Gugl. (CYNAREAE: ASTERACEAE).—Malheur Co., plants in bud with a few flowers open, in a population about 0.1 ha in size, 61 km west of Vale on Highway 20, on rangeland approximately 20 m away from highway between the highway and the Malheur River in a seasonally used hunter campsite, T20S, R39E, NW¼ sect. 32, W.M., 20 June 1991, *Bill Decker s.n.*, Native vegetation: *Artemisia tridentata/Agropyron spicatum*, associated vegetation: *Bromus tectorum*, *Chrysothamnus*. Det. R. Halse (OSC specimen not retained), Fruiting specimens, same location, 11 December 1991, *Bill Decker s.n.* (WS).

Previous knowledge. Although squarrose knapweed has been present in northern California since 1950 (California Department of Agriculture Bulletin 41:61–63, 1952; Leaflets of Western Botany 9:17–32, 1959) and Utah since 1954 (Utah State University Experiment Station Bulletin No. 432, 1960), it was not known in the Pacific Northwest until found in Grant County, Oregon, by Dan Sharratt in 1988 (Northwest Science 63:246–252, 1989).